



Documentation of the work of the  
**Security Council (SC)** NMUN simulation\*



**NMUN·NY 2024**  
**Session 1**  
24 – 28 March 2024

*\* National Model United Nations (nmun.org) organizes simulations of the UN. The resolutions in this document were the work of dedicated college and university students attending our conference. They are not official UN documents, and their contents are not the actual work of the UN entity simulated.*

# Summary Report for the Security Council

## Committee Staff

Director	Olivia Alphons
Chair	Jakob Schmid

## Agenda

1. The Essequibo Region
2. The Situation in Sudan and South Sudan
3. Conflict and Food Security

## Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote (For-Against-Abstain)
SC/PRST/1/1	The Essequibo Region	14 in favor, 1 abstention
SC/1/1	The Essequibo Region	Adopted without a vote
SC/2/1	The Situation in Sudan and South Sudan	Adopted without a vote
SC/2/2	The Situation in Sudan and South Sudan	13 in favor, 2 abstentions

# Summary Report

The Security Council held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

1. The Situation in Sudan and South Sudan
2. Conflict and Food Security

The session was attended by representatives of 15 Member States.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda in the following order: 1 – 2, beginning discussions on the topic of “The Situation in Sudan and South Sudan.” By Monday evening, the Dais received a total of two proposals: the first focused on Sudan covering topics such as an arms embargo, demilitarization zones, humanitarian assistance, and conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV). The second centered around South Sudan, specifically the expansion of the mandate of UNMISS expansion, CRSV, Peacebuilding initiatives, demilitarization zones, regional cooperation, and a post-conflict transition plan. Discussions were very calm and cooperative, leading to an inclusive atmosphere in the Security Council.

On Tuesday, the Security Council was informed about an urgent crisis in the region of Essequibo, a territorial dispute between Venezuela and Guyana. In a second attempt, the council amended the agenda to discuss this issue. On Wednesday afternoon, one press statement and one presidential statement were adopted by the council. An unfriendly amendment to the presidential statement did not pass.

Going back to agenda item 1, on Wednesday afternoon, two draft resolutions were approved by the Dais, both of which had one unfriendly amendment. The council adopted two resolutions following voting procedure, one of which received unanimous support from the committee. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues. The fact that the Security Council managed to adopt four documents illustrates the hard work and the collective commitment to compromise that all delegations showed during the discussions.



**Code:** SC/PRST/1/1

**Committee:** Security Council

**Topic:** The Essequibo Region

---

27 March 2024

### **Security Council Press Statement on the Situation regarding the Essequibo Region**

The following Security Council press statement was issued today by Council President Yamazaki Kazuyuki (Japan):

The members of the Security Council received concerning new reports regarding the territorial dispute over the Essequibo region between the Co-operative Republic of Guyana and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. The recent tensions have stemmed from the alleged discovery of a document by Venezuela challenging the 1899 Arbitral Tribunal ruling and the *Geneva Agreement* of 1966, which awarded the Essequibo region to Guyana. After the Venezuelan government conducted military exercises in the Bolivar region in December 2023, Guyana responded by increasing its military presence, both provoking higher tensions. The Council members addressed the request made by the Permanent Representative of the Federative Republic of Brazil, Sérgio França Danese, to address the rapidly escalating situation.

The members of the Security Council recognized the principle of sovereignty and territorial integrity enshrined in the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945) and condemned all attempts at breaching the current status quo of the borders of Guyana and Venezuela over the Essequibo region. The members of the Security Council condemned the recent developing tensions occurring at the border between Guyana and Venezuela.

The members of the Security Council expressed the importance of international humanitarian law and the already established legal precedents of the Order on the Request for the indication of provisional measures issued by the United Nations International Court of Justice on 1 December 2023 regarding the status of the Essequibo region.

The members of the Security Council condemned the suspected cyberattack that occurred in Guyana, with no confirmation yet on the perpetrators, that targeted civilian infrastructures. The members of the Security Council recognized the operational damages inflicted on hospitals, schools, food distribution centers, and other critical infrastructures in Guyana. They condemn all kinds of attacks against civilian infrastructure and expressed the urgent need to prioritize the aversion of actions that could endanger such objects during the negotiations, mediation, and discussion on the Essequibo region.

The members of the Security Council underlined the importance of mediation by impartial Member States and regional organizations, notably the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States, as well as welcomed the relentless efforts of Brazil and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. The Council members additionally recognize the constructive role of the Caribbean Community and Common Market in the region's peace and stability.

The members of the Security Council will remain fully engaged to promote peace and security in Guyana and on the border with Venezuela.



**Code:** SC/1/1

**Committee:** The Security Council

**Topic:** The Essequibo Region

---

### **Statement by the President of the Security Council**

On 16 March 2024, the Council was informed of a crisis emerging in the Member States of Venezuela and Guyana, namely in the Essequibo region, involving an escalation of tensions and a possible armed conflict in the area, the Council, therefore, is in consideration of the item entitled “The Essequibo Region”, and the President of the Security Council issued the following statement on behalf of the Council:

“The Security Council expresses deep concern regarding the maintenance of peace and security in the Essequibo region. The Security Council stresses the possibility, upon review, to adopt measures to maintain international and regional peace and security.

“The Security Council recognizes the risk of escalation caused by unlawful foreign interference.

“The Security Council affirms the importance of respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states involved.

“The Security Council calls upon all involved parties in the region, notably Venezuela and Guyana, to engage in diplomatic dialogue in a proper forum, to act with restraint, and to deescalate the tensions around the Essequibo Region, as it represents a potential threat to regional peace and stability.

“The Security Council strongly condemns any acts of violence and urges all Member States to maintain regional and international peace and security.

“The Security Council emphasizes and underscores the importance of the Rule of Law, existing legal precedents, and the position of the principles of International Law in dealing with inter-state Territorial Disputes and in situations putting international peace and security in jeopardy.

“The Security Council recalls the existing legal framework, namely the *Award Regarding the Boundary between the Colony of British Guiana and the United States of Venezuela, of 1899*, which adopted a ruling on the ownership of the Essequibo Territory.

“The Security Council acknowledges the importance of preserving critical civilian infrastructure in the Essequibo region including hospitals, schools, energy infrastructure, sanitation networks, food centers, and other critical humanitarian infrastructure that is crucial to ensuring the continued proliferation of human rights, supply of humanitarian aid, and protection of vulnerable populations.

“The Security Council condemns all acts of violence, including the 26 March 2024 suspected cyber-attack against Guyana, against civilians and civilian infrastructure as violations

of international law. The Security Council urges all actors to restrain from cyber operations that impact the utility of civilian infrastructure.

“The Security Council emphasizes that all Member States are obliged, as per the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945), to resolve their disputes through peaceful means.

“The Security Council strongly recommends the mediation between the Cooperative Republic of Guyana and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela by impartial Member States such as Brazil and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, who are, respectively, part of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), to mediate disputes.

“The Security Council emphasizes the *Argyle Declaration* (2023) and its effort to ensure that both Member States will not escalate tensions under any circumstances. The Security Council highlights the necessity for comprehensive and peaceful negotiations and urges all parties to refrain from any sort of military or non-military damaging actions during this period for the protection of civilian lives. Any occurrences of non-compliance with previous peace agreements or damaging actions on civilians during the process will be considered by the Security Council.

“The Security Council requests the Secretary-General to provide regular updates on the situation in the Essequibo region to the Security Council.”

---



**Code:** SC/2/1

**Committee:** The Security Council

**Topic:** The Situation in Sudan and South Sudan

---

*The Security Council,*

*Recognizing the Charter of the United Nations (1945) with a specific focus on Chapter 6 on Pacific Settlement of Disputes, Chapter 7 on Action with Respect to Threats to the Peace, Breaches of the Peace and Acts of Aggression, and Chapter 8 on Regional Arrangements,*

*Deeply concerned with the fact that there are 2.4 million displaced refugees in South Sudan, of which 65% are children as per the United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees (UNHCR),*

*Alarmed by the World Bank's report on South Sudan mentioning that 9.4 million people are in need of humanitarian aid in South Sudan representing 76% of the population,*

*Reaffirming the Revitalized Peace Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (2018) (R-ARCSS) as the backbone of peacebuilding institutions such as the Hybrid Court which deals with Conflict-Related Sexual Violence and war crimes and the Commission for Truth, Reconciliation, and Healing whose role is to address the legacy of conflict in South Sudan and work to draft peacebuilding and reconciliation plans,*

*Acknowledging the complex challenges faced by Sudan and South Sudan, including humanitarian needs, security concerns, and economic difficulties,*

*Recognizing the efforts of Sudan and South Sudan to establish a demilitarized zone (DMZ) across their common border that would effectively help monitor the refugee flow partly responsible for the humanitarian crisis in the region, as well as ensure unhindered humanitarian aid,*

*Deeply concerned by the effects of the ongoing conflict between the Rapid Support Forces and the Sudanese Armed Forces that are spilling over into neighboring Member States, especially South Sudan, Chad, and the Central African Republic,*

*Acknowledging Security Council resolution 1990 (2011) on "Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan" establishing the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) in order to maintain international peace and security in accordance with the principles of the UN and its charter in the Abyei region,*

*Recalling the African Union's (AU) Training of Trainers course on the AU's Compliance and Accountability Framework for Peace Support Operations carried out in South Sudan which enhanced knowledge of AU mechanisms and processes for adherence to international norms for the planning, conduct, and management of Peace Support Operations,*

*Reaffirming the Intergovernmental Authority on Development's (IGAD) Mediation Support Unit (MSU) courses on preventive diplomacy, mediation, and the creation of an enabling environment for peace, security, and economic integration,*

*Recognizing* the 2022 Murad Code, a survivor-centric global code of conduct for the gathering and use of information-specific, systematic, and Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (CRSV), based on core principles such as the respect and the understanding of survivors as well as the diversity of their experiences,

*Deeply concerned* that 20 million Sudanese Children are at risk of sexual exploitation as reported by the United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA),

*Acknowledging* that for the Security Council to consider lifting the arms embargo currently in place on South Sudan, South Sudan needs to accomplish the three stages of the Strategic Defense and Security Review by the Revitalized Transitional Government of National Unity as set out in paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 2428 (2018) on “Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan”,

*Recognizing* the importance of past United Nations Missions in South Sudan (UNMISS) missions since 2011 in supporting the South Sudanese government, protecting civilians, and facilitating the delivery of humanitarian aid,

*Expressing appreciation* for the AUs' role in promoting peace and security in prior African conflicts,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of UNMISS until 31. December 2024 pursuant to Security Council resolution 2677 (2023) on “Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan (UNMISS)”;
2. *Authorizes* UNMISS to carry out tasks with the purpose of:
  - a. Helping the South Sudanese government carry out the Protection of the Civilians mandate, by:
    - i. Maintaining a deployment of troops in high-risk areas and internally displaced persons (IDP) camps in cooperation with the South Sudanese government;
    - ii. Utilizing the already existing early warning system that works with Community Liaison Assistants and the government of South Sudan;
  - b. Facilitating humanitarian assistance, by protecting humanitarian personnel workers and providing them with full, safe, and unhindered access to all those in need in South Sudan;
  - c. Monitoring, investigating, and reporting on violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights;
  - d. Addressing ethnic conflicts, by protecting civilian sites in cooperation with the South Sudanese government, by reporting incidents of hate speech and incitement to violence in cooperation with the United Nations Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide;
  - e. Combatting CRSV, by providing specific protection for women and children, including through the continued and consistent use and deployment of UNMISS's Child Protection Advisers, Women Protection Advisers, and uniformed and civilian Gender Advisers, and sharing best practices with relevant local stakeholders for the purpose of capacity building, and to further deter, prevent, and respond to sexual and gender-based violence;
  - f. Mitigating food insecurity and disaster caused by climate change, by:



- i. Monitoring and reporting the environmental impacts of its operations when fulfilling its mandated tasks and, in this context, to manage them as appropriate and consistent with applicable and relevant General Assembly resolutions and United Nations rules and regulations;
    - ii. Commissioning a report on the link between climate change and conflict in South Sudan;
  - g. Assisting the South Sudanese government with the implementation of the R-ARCSS peace agreement by working to ensure and monitoring the competence and independence of the National Elections Commission with the goal of free, fair, and credible elections on December 2024 and onwards;
3. *Urges* UNMISS to collaborate with regional entities such as the AU to include more regional and local mediators in South Sudan with the purpose of improving regional autonomy;
4. *Designates* humanitarian corridors to be put in place in the Abyei region immediately:
  - a. To be bound by UNISFA mandate and to be extended with it;
  - b. To be protected by UNISFA;
  - c. To ensure access to humanitarian resources for civilians in Sudan and South Sudan protecting:
    - i. The constant supply of food for civilians in conflict;
    - ii. Refugees and IDPs a safe passageway to neighboring Member States, as civilians fleeing conflict should be protected by the international community;
    - iii. The safe transport and mobilization of humanitarian aid, such as medications, immunizations, United Nations workers, and proper strategic support;
5. *Urges* South Sudan to take steps to fully implement R-ARCSS, notably by establishing the Hybrid Court of South Sudan with jurisdiction on genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and other serious crimes under international law and relevant laws of the Republic of South Sudan including gender-based crimes and CRSV building off of the survivor-centric approach established in the 2022 Murad Code;
6. *Asks* South Sudan to work with the AU and IGAD to establish community engagement working groups that bring together affected populations at national and sub-national levels which:
  - a. Inform thematic areas and physical barriers preventing the distribution of humanitarian aid throughout Sudan;
  - b. Shift certain humanitarian resources, management, and decision-making roles to local Civil Society Organizations;
  - c. Report on violations of human rights and humanitarian international law in collaboration with civilian tribunals; should report their grievances directly to the Commission on National Truth, Healing, and Reconciliation to incorporate local feedback into the

Commission's peace plans, ensuring the inclusion of diverse civilian voices in peacebuilding and humanitarian conversations;

7. *Urges* South Sudan to work with the AU and IGAD to develop programs similar to the AU Training of Trainers program and the IGAD Mediation Support Unit to include youth and women in peacebuilding, build conflict-resolution skills, and encourage participation in the Juba Electoral Processes;
8. *Encourages* the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to deploy a task force in Sudan and South Sudan protected by UNMISS and the United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in the Sudan accordingly to establish CRSV workshops in coordination with the 2022 Murad code and reporting directly to the Security Council and the Hybrid Court;
9. *Calls on* South Sudan to stop obstructions and to allow free operation of the Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring and Verification Mechanism (CTSAMVM);
10. *Calls upon* Sudan, South Sudan, and Member States, following negotiations between the Sudanese government, the Rapid Support Forces, and the Sudanese People Liberation Movement, to immediately take all necessary measures to implement the agreements for DMZ to be:
  - a. Established at the West borders of Sudan and South Sudan then at the borders of Sudan with Chad and South Sudan the Central African Republic Sudan and South Sudan that will stretch till the Abyei region;
  - b. Applied as an effective means to monitor the flow of refugees fleeing Sudan;
  - c. Used as a means for unhindered humanitarian aid to be provided to the different Member States and ensure security in the spaces mentioned by ceasing any military presence and activities in the zones and implementing the agreement in good faith;
11. *Calls upon* the DMZ to be implemented with considerations for the:
  - a. Suspension of open hostilities, ensuring that:
    - i. All heads of opposition armed groups shall keep their position and responsibilities until the end of the unification process;
    - ii. The commands and monitoring of DMZ include a local experienced party composed of Sudanese and South Sudanese assisted by UNMISS and UNISFA;
  - b. Withdrawal of all military forces and equipment from the DMZ through:
    - i. The expansion of CTSAMVM to create a new Joint Military Ceasefire Team to monitor the DMZ including a ceasefire commission at a national and international level;
    - ii. The gradual withdrawal of military forces, supplies, and equipment from the demilitarized zone;
  - c. Prevention for both sides to enter the air or ground of the controlled region with restrictive measures applied in case of any violation;

- d. Arrangement of the release and repatriation of prisoners of war and displaced persons;
12. Asks South Sudan to work with the AU and the United Nations Children's Funds Operations Centres, an agency tasked with the monitoring of humanitarian crises through strategic community engagement and data collection, to construct regularly updated online maps in order to:
  - a. Illustrate explosive ordinances and other risk factors that may affect the working status of humanitarian access routes and corridors;
  - b. Advise on effective zoning and implementation for proposed demarcations for the DMZ;
13. *Recommends* the establishment of Community-Led Disarmament Programs initiated through UNMISS, empowering local communities through capability building and increasing their role in the disarmament process among non-governmental actors to ensure the involvement of regional actors, empowering communities to help themselves;
14. *Invites* the 2206 Sanctions Committee on South Sudan to provide a report to the Security Council concerning the full respect of the criteria mentioned in resolution 2428 (2018) six months after the December 2024 elections;
15. *Endorses* the creation of local sanctuaries by South Sudan in conjunction with UNMISS, empowered by Security Council resolution 2677 (2023) on "Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan (UNMISS)" mandating UNMISS to protect civilians, especially women and children affected by CRSV, providing:
  - a. Psychological support to victims that will specifically focus on trauma, empowering communities with specific competencies regarding isolated support, individual progression after the trauma, and inclusive development;
  - b. Legal services that will give victims of CRSV the institutional power to fight the impunity of CRSV perpetrators, by referring these cases to the Hybrid Court to prosecute offenders;
  - c. Financial assistance and humanitarian aid such as food, water, and shelter for those affected by CRSV;
  - d. A local healthcare team, backed by the World Health Organization, to address on-site emergencies including CRSV-related injuries, reproductive health problems, and testing for infectious diseases;
16. *Urges* South Sudan to create a national hotline with the goal of being a reporting and support mechanism for victims of CRSV, informing about humanitarian support, connecting callers to local sanctuaries, and reporting from communities affected by violence in order to best protect civilians;
17. *Encourages* the prosecution of perpetrators, welcoming the training of judicial personnel and strengthening the South Sudanese judicial system;
18. *Recommends* invoking Chapter VIII of the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945) to establish a reporting mechanism directly between the AU's Peace and Security Council and the United Nations Security Council fostering an open communications line on issues infringing international peace and security in the region and encouraging regional cooperation and integration between

the African Union and the South Sudanese Government to ensure regional cooperation establishing consensus on long term solutions;

19. *Calls upon* the Peacebuilding Commission to establish a transitional plan for South Sudan in order to maintain peace and security and to transition the Member States to enhance:
  - a. Their economic development and their transition to an economy non-reliant on aid;
  - b. Capacity-building efforts and participation in regional entities to expand their international recognition;
  - c. Their adaptation to climate change circumstances using technologies transferred by Member States;
20. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.



**Code:** SC/2/2

**Committee:** Security Council

**Topic:** The Situation of Sudan and South Sudan

---

*The Security Council,*

*Reaffirming* its commitment to the maintenance of international peace and security,

*Highlighting* the work done by the Committee in regard to Security Council resolution 1591 (2005) on “Sudan”,

*Desiring* the importance of the involved parties to lead the negotiations, with a third party mediating negotiations,

*Appreciating* the necessity of addressing the arms proliferation contributing to conflicts in Sudan and South Sudan,

*Emphasizing* the importance of upholding the Sudanese nation and its people, by aligning with the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948) and international law,

*Recalling* the importance of the arms embargo created in the Darfur region by Security Council resolution 1556 (2004) on “Report of the Secretary-General on the Sudan”, and the arms embargo on South Sudan created by Security Council resolution 2428 (2018) on “Report of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan” and last renewed through resolution 2633 (2022) on “Report of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan”,

*Recognizing* the success of the African Union (AU) Roadmap (2023) initiative adopted by the AU, which coordinates help to refugees in Sudanese conflict regions,

*Recognizing* the complexity of the conflict and the number of the parties involved, namely the Sudanese Government, the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF), the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), the Sudanese Liberation Movement (SLM), the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) and the Justice and Equality Movement,

*Honoring* the continued efforts of civil and peacekeeping missions in the region, namely the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) and the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNIFSA) as well as the work of the United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission, which was terminated by Security Council resolution 2715 (2023) on “Report of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan (UNITAMS)”,

*Underscoring* the importance of respecting the sovereignty of Member States,

*Stressing* the need for effective measures to promote a peaceful resolution to the conflicts in Sudan and South Sudan,

*Alarmed by* the 17.7 million Sudanese suffering from acute food insecurity,

*Emphasizing* the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service in providing humanitarian aid to rural and remote regions,

*Recognizing* the importance of functioning food production systems within Sudan for the food security of the local population,

*Emphasizing* the economic realities of Sudan and facilitating the payment of loans in ways that maintain an economically stable and sustainable development, for the purpose of creating peace and stability,

*Highlighting* the work of the United Nations Children Fund's (UNICEF) Operations Centre (OPSCEN) in monitoring humanitarian crises and assisting Member States in collecting vital information necessary for safe humanitarian operations,

*Underlining* the efforts of the AU and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) in facilitating and advising humanitarian aid infrastructure and best practices in Sudan,

*Recognizing* the involvement of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and their role in the purpose of providing assistance for the establishment and contribution efforts of humanitarian sanctuaries within and beyond the boundaries of Sudan and South Sudan,

*Stressing* the need to include affected populations and civil society organizations (CSOs) in peace-building processes to establish effective and agreeable humanitarian aid practices and peace-building policies,

*Reaffirming* the prominence of inaugurating sanctuary groundings for the purpose of contributions of humanitarian aid and psychological supply for the fundamental necessities of the local communities,

*Reaffirming* the principles and purposes of the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945) with regard to the promotion of multilateralism,

*Deeply concerned* about the deliberate attacks on humanitarian personnel and civilians with a focus on women, and children which violates international law and international humanitarian law,

*Alarmed* by ongoing challenges, associated with impunity for perpetrators of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (CRSV) in Sudan and South Sudan and the need for establishing mechanisms for investigation and prosecution,

1. *Reemphasizes* the importance of the existing Darfur arms embargo;
2. *Authorizes* the Committee established by Security Council resolution 1591 (2005) on "Sudan" to study and recommend to the Security Council specific classifications of heavy weaponry to be restricted upon further developments of the ongoing crisis;
3. *Invites* the Security Council Committee established by Security Council resolution 1591 (2005) on "Sudan" to continue its reporting to the Security Council on its work every 90 days;
4. *Establishes* a mechanism for periodic reviews and potential modification of the criteria for lifting the Darfur arms embargo, taking into account the progress made in peace negotiations, compliance with ceasefire agreements, and the implementation of measures aimed at addressing the root causes of conflict in Sudan;
5. *Confirms* the Security Council's ongoing consideration of financial and military equipment restrictions;

6. *Suggests* Sudan to collaborate with the African Union's Defense and Security Division to implement the African Union Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Program with the aims of:
  - a. Incentivizing former members of warring parties including the SAF, RSF, and other signatories to the *Juba Peace Agreement* to give up their arms including through the use of job training initiatives and technology;
  - b. Rehabilitation of former combatants into Sudanese society by giving them roles in community development projects and the government;
  - c. Assisting a transition from immediate security necessities to longer-term recovery priorities;
  - d. Strengthening the trust and protection of civilian actors, militants, and civil society organizations in peace-building and judicial bodies;
  - e. Supporting the inclusion of vulnerable populations in the peace-building process including women, children, internally displaced peoples, and people with disabilities;
7. *Reiterates* the accountability of military leaders in the specific conflict in Sudan and their obligation to adhere to international humanitarian law;
8. *Approaches* the situation through an evidence-based, coherent approach by understanding and recognizing the past efforts, local actors, and the political terrain in order to bring the SAF, RSF, and other signatories to the *Juba Peace Agreement* to engage in direct negotiations, facilitated by a United Nations Member State of regional relevance with membership in the AU, which will be approved through:
  - a. Investigating past trials of establishing a demilitarized zone (DMZ), as well as suggestion of a report by the Secretary-General giving insights into the measures taken toward negotiation between the two warring parties;
  - b. Determining a third-party mediator of the choosing of involved parties, based on previous relations, involvement in the region, and understanding of the intricacies of the conflict and interests, for example, AU, the Arab League, and others;
  - c. Cooperating with the AU and its organizations such as IGAD, the African Union High-Level Implementation Panel for Sudan, and the African Union Peace and Security Council to obtain relevant and accurate insights into the situation prior to negotiations between warring parties;
  - d. Suggesting the Member States involved in the Arab League play a supportive role in promoting dialogue, upon discretion with involved parties;
  - e. Encouraging the Member States involved in the AU to explore alternative approaches during regional conferences if parties are hesitant to engage in direct talks, including indirect negotiations with the goal of finding common ground;
  - f. Emphasizing the say of the involved parties in regard to the final choice of a mediator Member State;

9. *Recommends* negotiations between the Sudanese government, the RSF, SPLM, and other relevant parties to facilitate negotiations for the creation of a peace agreement, the establishment of a demilitarized and humanitarian flight corridors to this DMZ between the Darfur and Abyei region, along the border between Sudan and South Sudan that will:
  - a. Act as a neutral ground for negotiations, strategically located for accessibility by all parties;
  - b. Also act as a humanitarian corridor, providing a humanitarian access route to the affected region, for medicines, food, psychological support, and other humanitarian;
10. *Modifies* the UNIFSA and UNMISS mandate on the basis of these negotiations temporarily at the yearly discretion of the Security Council with funds from the Central Emergency Response Fund and Sudanese Humanitarian Fund to feature helping in the establishment and supply of the previously mentioned DMZ until regional actors like Sudan, South Sudan or the Member States through the African Union have gained the capability to sustain the DMZ by themselves;
11. *Using* the DMZ as a focal point for United Nations operations through temporary warehouses, and operation bases in order to make operations more efficient, conditionally to the implementation of the DMZ;
12. *Urges* all parties to abide by their obligation under international law and past agreements to facilitate urgent and extended humanitarian corridors with the focus on strengthening the process of negotiation by:
  - a. Implementing the United Nations Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs 2023-2026 Strategic Plan during the process of planning the creation of humanitarian corridors and pauses using the risk mitigation plan;
  - b. Increasing dialogue with warring parties and stakeholders through non-governmental organizations such as the Centre of Competence on Humanitarian Negotiations to improve the condition in front-line negotiations;
13. *Recommends* the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service to establish an air bridge to remote population centers acknowledged by Sudan, which cannot access neither the humanitarian flight corridors nor the DMZ and are dependent on humanitarian assistance, funded by the Crisis Emergency Response Fund;
14. *Asks* Sudan to work with the African Union and UNICEF's OPSCEN, an agency tasked with the monitoring of humanitarian crises through strategic community engagement and data collection, to construct regularly updated online maps in order to:
  - a. Illustrate explosive ordinances and other risk factors that may affect the working status of humanitarian access routes and corridors;
  - b. Advise on effective zoning and implementation for proposed DMZ demarcations;
15. *Urges* Sudan to work with the African Union and IGAD to establish affected population and civil society working groups at national and sub-national levels in order to:
  - a. Inform thematic areas and physical barriers preventing the distribution of humanitarian aid throughout Sudan;



- b. Shift certain humanitarian resources, management, and decision-making roles to local CSOs;
  - c. Include the perspectives of affected populations and local stakeholders in peacebuilding processes and negotiations;
  - d. Report on violations of human rights and humanitarian international law in collaboration with civilian tribunals;
16. *Encourages* the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs to establish an action plan in conjunction with the Sudanese government and monitoring support of OPSCEN including by:
- a. Identifying boundaries within and beyond Sudan's borders for guaranteed safe havens, including but not limited to a corridor between Sudan and Chad;
  - b. Noting the significance of establishing medical fields specialized in all necessary areas, and foundational education grounds for displaced individuals, particularly women, children, elders, and the disabled;
  - c. Encouraging Sudan to draw attention to the urgency of the importance of establishing essential needs, affirmation of shelter, food security and assurance, and providing clean water resources;
17. *Recognizes* initiatives such as the Alternative Learning Program building human security for displaced children as a measure to prevent children from being drawn into conflict and reintegrate those who were drawn into conflict;
18. *Recommends* Sudan to establish special protection units in the police to investigate and prosecute perpetrators of CRSV, effectively collaborating with the judicial body;
19. *Encourages* all Member States to provide support to local groups in Sudan aimed at combating CRSV, including financial assistance, capacity building, and technical assistance;
20. *Protects* critical infrastructures such as medical clinics, refugee centers, and specialized psychological sanctuaries for victims of CRSV in the DMZ;
21. *Encourages* Sudanese CSOs to request technical support from the UN Food and Agriculture Organization to meet the targets of the World Food Program *Sudan Country Strategy 2019-2024*;
22. *Strongly encourages* Member States to increase financial aid and to expand the transfer of technologies within the agricultural sector to Sudan in order to initiate the development of a self-sustaining food production system;
23. *Decides* to remain actively seized on the matter.